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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Ophthalmology

ESPS manuscript NO: 10747

Title: Choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathologic myopia

Reviewer code: 00742250

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2014-04-18 17:04

Date reviewed: 2014-04-21 17:29

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This review article is well written and has a high scientific value to be published in World Journal of Ophthalmology.



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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Ophthalmology

ESPS manuscript NO: 10747

Title: Choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathologic myopia

Reviewer code: 02445687

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2014-04-18 17:04

Date reviewed: 2014-05-24 18:16

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Choroidal neovascularization is a complication of pathologic myopia, causing visual impairment worldwide. The authors in the present manuscript reviewed the epidemiology, progression, clinical course and treatment modalities of myopic choroidal neovascularization. The manuscript is valuable to readers and scientific researchers in the ophthalmological area.



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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Ophthalmology

ESPS manuscript NO: 10747

Title: Choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathologic myopia

Reviewer code: 00505120

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2014-04-18 17:04

Date reviewed: 2014-06-08 20:54

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

I read with great interest the article entitled "Choroidal Neovascularization Secondary to Pathologic Myopia" by Kelvin Teo and Chui Ming Gemmy Cheung. The paper is nicely prepared and only some minor changes are required. 1. Please, report the percentage of patients with presence of CNV in both eyes (15%). 2. Please, provide a better definition of the role of fluorescein angiography and OCT examination in the monitoring of the CNV activity [(Leveziel et al (AJO), Iacono et al (Ophthalmic Research), Introiini et al (EYE)]. 3. Complete with a concise summary on CNV with extrafoveal and Juxtafoveal location.



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Title: Choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathologic myopia

Reviewer code: 00742250

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2014-04-18 17:04

Date reviewed: 2014-04-21 17:29

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
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<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a review article dealing with the epidemiology, clinical aspects and treatment of myopic choroidal neovascularization (mCNV), one of the important complications of pathologic myopia.

Comments:

1. Pathologic myopia and high myopia are two different terms. Pathologic myopia is determined by pathological changes in the fundus and high myopia is determined only by the degree of refractive errors. Therefore, in the review of the epidemiology of pathologic myopia, these two terms should be used very carefully and separately. For example, the authors mentioned: "There is significant variation in the prevalence of pathologic myopia between populations, and East Asian countries have reported significantly higher prevalence of high myopia compared to the rest of the world.(13) ". This sentences should be changed into: "There is significant variation in the prevalence of high myopia between populations, and(13) Furthermore, Ref. 13 is a review article, the authors estimated the prevalence of refractive errors among adults in the United States, Western Europe and Australia based on six studies. None of these six studies dealing with the prevalence of myopia in East Asia and they only mentioned that: "the too few persons studied to make population prevalence estimates in Asia." Therefore, this paper could not be cited as evidence that "East Asian countries have reported significantly higher prevalence of high myopia compared to the rest of the world".



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2. Lin et al. reported that in Taiwan, the prevalence of myopia in 15 years-old students increased from 37% in 1983 to 61% in 2000 and the prevalence of high myopia (<-6D) in 18 years-old students increased from 11% in 1983 to 21% in 2000 (Ann Acad Med Singapore 33:27, 2004). This report could be added as an evidence to document that the prevalence of myopia and high myopia was higher in East Asia and increased rapidly in recent years.
3. The authors cited the prevalence of high myopia in the Blue Mountains Eye Study, this is unnecessary, because this result was included in the six reports analyzed in Ref. 13. Therefore, it is better to conclude that the prevalence of high myopia (<-5D) is 4.5% in the United States, western Europe and Australia.(13)
4. In the treatment of myopic CNV, it is suggested to move "surgery" from the section "Thermal laser photocoagulation and surgery" and set-up as a separate section, because the two different surgical procedures (excision of subretinal myopic CNV and macular translocation) were unrelated with laser photocoagulation.
5. In the safety of anti-VEGF therapy, Carneiro et al. reported that VEGF plasma levels decreased 42% in patients treated by intraocular injection of bevacizumab, but not in ranibizumab-treated patients (Acta Ophthalmol 90:e25-30, 2012). This could be added to the section of "Safety of anti-VEGF therapy".